



I Have waited, for some Time, in Expectation of seeing the Discourse on PUBLIC CORRUPTION, by an able Hand, with which We were threaten'd by Mr. Walsingham, above five Months ago, when the Season of the Year should render the Enquiry proper. I apprehend it to be proper at present, when We may expect to see the Bill, for preventing it, once more brought into Parliament. But, perhaps, the worthy Design of this Treatise is laid aside, for some political Reasons, and the great Patron of Corruption may think proper to rely on another Kind of Argument. However, I think myself oblig'd to give the Publick that excellent Letter of Cato upon this Subject, which I promised them, at the same Time, as an Antidote to the other, and which is, indeed, a full Answer to most of the late scandalous Apologies for Corruption, standing Armies and dependent Parliaments.

CATO's Letters, Vol. IV.

"When, in King William's Reign, the Question was in Debate, whether England should be ruled by standing Armies, the Argument commonly used by some, who had the Pretension to call themselves Whigs, and own'd in the ballancing Letter, (supposed to be written by one, who gave the Word to all the rest) was, that all Governments must have their Periods one Time or other; and when that Time came, all Endeavours to preserve Liberty were fruitless; and shrewd Hints were given in that Letter, that England was reduced to such a Condition, that our Corruptions were so great, and the Dissatisfaction of the People was so general, that the publick Safety could not be preserved, but by encreasing the Power of the Crown; and this Argument was used by these shameless Men, who had caused all that Corruption, and all that Dissatisfaction. But that Gentleman and his Followers were soon taught to speak other Language. They were removed from the Capacity of perplexing publick Affairs any more. The Nation shew'd a Spirit, that would not submit to Slavery; and their unhappy and betray'd Master, from being the most popular Prince, who ever sat upon the English Throne, became, through the Treachery of his Servants, suspected by many of his best Subjects, and was render'd unable, by their Jealousies, to defend himself and them; and so considerable a Faction was formed against his Administration, that no good Man can reflect, without Concern and Horror, on the Difficulties, which that great and good King was reduced to grapple with, during the Remainder of his troublesome Reign.

"I have lately met with some Creatures and Tools of Power, who speak the same Language now. They tell us, that Matters are come to that Pass, that We must either receive the Pretender, or keep him out with Bribes and standing Armies; that the Nation is so corrupt, that there is no governing it by any other Means; and, in short, that we must submit to this great Evil to prevent a greater; as if any Mischief could be more terrible than the highest and most terrible of all Mischiefs, universal Corruption, and a military Government. It is indeed impossible for the Subtlety of Traitors, the Malice of Devils, or for the Cunning and Cruelty of our most implacable Enemies to suggest stronger Motives for the undermining and Overthrow of our excellent Establishment, which is built upon the Destruction of Tyranny, and can stand upon no other Bottom. It is Madness in Extremity to hope that a Government, founded upon Liberty, and the free Choice of the Affairs of it, can be supported by other Principles; and whoever would maintain it by contrary ones intends to blow it up, let him alledge what he will. This gives me every Day new Reasons to believe what I have long suspected; for if ever a Question should arise, whether a Nation shall submit to certain Ruin, or struggle for a Remedy, these Gentlemen well know which Side they will chuse, and certainly intend That, which they must chuse.

"I am willing to think that these impotent Babblers speak not the Sense of their Superiors, but would make servile Court to them from Topicks, which they abhor. Their Superiors must know that it is Raving and Phrenzy to affirm, that a free People can be long governed by impotent Terrors; that Millions will consent to be ruin'd by the Corruptions of a few; or that those few will join in their Ruin any longer than the Corruption lasts; that every Day new and greater Demands will rise upon the Corruptors; that no Revenue, how great soever, will feed the Voraciousness of the corrupted; and that every Disappointment will make

them turn upon the Oppressors of their Country, and fall into its true Interest and their own; that there is no Way in Nature to preserve a Revolution in Government, but by making the People easy under it, and shewing them their Interest in it; and that Corruption, Bribery and Terrors will make no lasting Friends, but infinite and implacable Enemies; and that the best Security of a Prince amongst a free People is the Affections of his People, which he can always gain by making their Interest his own, and by shewing that all his Views tend to their Good. They will then, as they love themselves, love Him and defend Him, who defends Them. Upon this faithful Basis his Safety will be better established than upon the ambitious and variable Leaders of a few Legions, who may be corrupted, disobligh'd, or surprized, and often have been so; and hence great Revolutions have been brought about, and great Nations undone, only by the Revolt of single Regiments.

"Shew a Nation their Interest and they will certainly fall into it. A whole People can have no Ambition but to be govern'd justly; and when they are so, the Intrigues and Dissatisfactions of Particulars will fall upon their own Heads. What has any of our former Courts ever got by Corruption, but to disaffect the People and weaken themselves? Let us now think of other Methods, if it is only for the Sake of the Experiment. The Ways of Corruption have been tried long enough in past Administrations; let us try in This, what publick Honesty will do; and not condemn it before we have fully proved it and found it ineffectual; and it will be time enough to try other Methods, when This fails.

"That We must either receive the Pretender, or keep up great Armies to keep Him out, is frightful and unnatural Language to English Ears. It is an odd Way of dealing with us, That of offering us, or forcing upon us an Alternative, where the Side, which they would recommend, is full as formidable as the Side, from which they would terrify us. If we are to be govern'd by Armies, it is all one to us, whether they be Protestant or Popish Armies; the Distinction is ridiculous, like That between a good and a bad Tyranny. We see in Effect, that it is the Power and Arms of a Country, that forms and directs the Religion of a Country; and I have before shewn, that true Religion cannot subsist, where true Liberty does not. It was chiefly, if not wholly, King James's usurp'd Power, and his many Forces, and not his being a Papist, that render'd him dreadful to his People. Military Governments are all alike; nor does the Liberty and Property of the Subject fare a Bit the better or the worse for the Faith and Opinion of the Soldiery. Nor does an arbitrary Protestant Prince use his People better than an arbitrary Popish Prince; and we have seen both Sorts of them changing the Religion of their Country according to their Lust.

"They are therefore stupid Politicians, who would derive Advantages from a Distinction, which is manifestly without a Difference. It is like, however, that they may improve in their Subtilties, and come, in time, to distinguish between corrupt Corruption and uncorrupt Corruption; between a good ill Administration, and an ill good Administration; between oppressive Oppression, and unoppressive Oppression, and between French Dragoning and English Dragoning; for there is scarce any other new Pitch of Nonsense and Contradiction left to such Men, in their Reasoning upon publick Affairs, and in the Part they act in them.

"Of a Piece with the rest, is the stupid Cunning of some sort of Statesmen, and practis'd by most foreign Courts, to blame the poor People for the Misery they bring upon them. They say, they are extremely corrupt, and so keep them starving and enslav'd by way of Protection. They corrupt them by all Manner of Ways and Inventions, and then reproach them for being corrupt. A whole Nation cannot be bribed; and if its Representatives are, it is not the Fault, but the Misfortune, of the Nation; and if the Corrupt save themselves by corrupting others, the People, who suffer by the Corruptions of both, are to be pitied, and not abused. Nothing can be more shameful and provoking, than to bring a Nation, by execrable Frauds and Extortions, against its daily Protestations and Remonstrances, into a miserable Pass, and then father all those Villanies upon the People, who would have gladly hang'd the Authors of them. At Rome, the whole People could be entertained, feasted and bribed; but it is not so elsewhere, where the People are too numerous, and too far spread, to be debauch'd, cajol'd and purchas'd; and if any of their Leaders are, it is without the People's Consent.

"There is scarce such a Thing under the Sun as a cor-

rupt People, where the Government is uncorrupt. It is That, and That alone, which makes them so; and to calumniate them for what they do not seek, but suffer by, is as great Impudence, as it would be, to knock a Man down, and then rail at him for hurting himself. In what Instances do the People, of any Country in the World, throw away their Money by Millions, unless by trusting it to Those, who do so? Where do the People send great Fleets, at a great Charge, to be frozen up in one Climate, or to be eaten out by Worms in another; unless for their Trade and Advantage? Where do the People enter into wars against their Interest, or after victorious ones make Peace, without stipulating for one new Advantage for themselves; but on the contrary pay the Enemy for having beaten them? Where do the People plant Colonies, or purchase Provinces, at a vast Expence, without reaping, or expecting to reap, one Farthing from them, and yet still defend them at a further Expence? Where do the People make distracted Bargains, to get imaginary Millions, and after having lost by such Bargains almost all the real Millions they had, yet give more Millions to get rid of them? What wife or dutiful People consents to be without the Influence of the Presence of their Prince, and of his Virtues, or of those of his Family, who are to come after him? No.—these Things are never done by any People; but wherever they are done, they are done without their Consent; and yet all these Things have been done, in former Ages, and in neighbouring Kingdoms.

"For such guilty and corrupt Men, therefore, to charge the People with Corruption, whom either they have corrupted, or cannot corrupt, and, having brought great Misery upon them, to threaten them with more, is in Effect, to tell them plainly; Gentlemen, we have used you very ill; for which you, who are innocent of us, are to blame; we therefore find it necessary, for your Good, to use you no better; or rather worse; and if you will not accept of this our Kindness, (which however, we will force upon you, if we can) we will give you up into the terrible Hands of raw Headed bloody Bones; who, being your Enemy, may do you as much Mischief, as we, who are your Friends, have done you. I appeal to common Sense, whether This be not the Sum of such Threats and Reasonings, in their native Colours.

"The Partizans of Oliver Cromwell, when he was meditating Tyranny over the three Nations, gave out that it was the only Expedient to ballance Factions and to keep out Charles Stuart; and to they did worse Things to keep him out, than He could have done if they had let him in; and after that King's Restoration, when there was an Attempt made to make him absolute, by enabling him to raise Money without Parliament, (an Attempt which every Courtier, except Lord Clarendon, came into) it was alledged to be the only Expedient to keep the Nation from falling back into a Commonwealth; as if any Commonwealth upon Earth was not better than any absolute Monarchy. His Courtiers foresaw that, by their mad and extravagant Measures, they should make the Nation mad, and were willing to save themselves by the final Destruction of the Nation. They therefore employ'd their Creatures to whisper abroad stupid and villainous Reasons why People should be content to be finally undone, lest something not near so bad should befall them.

"Those, who have, by abusing a Nation, forfeited its Affections, will never be for trusting a People, who, they know, do justly detest them; but, having procured their Aversion and Enmity, will be for torturing themselves against it by all proper Ways; and the Ways of Corruption, Depredation and Force, being the only proper ones, they will not fail to be practis'd; and Those, who practice them, when they can no longer deny them, will be finding Reasons to justify them; and because they dare not avow the true Reasons, they must find such false ones as are most likely to amuse and terrify; and hence to much Noise and Imprudence, utter'd in that Reign, and sometimes since, to vilify guilty Men, and vilify an innocent People, who were so extravagantly fond of that Prince, that their Liberties were almost gone, before they would believe them in Danger.

"It is certain, that King James the second wanted no Army to help him to preserve the Constitution, nor to reconcile the People to their own Interest; but as he intended to invade and destroy both, nothing but Corruption and a standing Army could enable him to do it; and (thank God!) even his Army fail'd Him, when he brought in Irish Troops to help them. This therefore was his true Design; but his Pretences were very different. He pleaded the Necessity of his Affairs, and of publick Affairs; and of keeping up a good stand-

"ing Force to preserve his Kingdoms, forsooth, from In-
 "sults at home and from abroad. This was the Bait;
 "but his People, who had no longer any Faith in him,
 "and to whom the Hook appeared threatening and bare,
 "would not believe him, nor swallow it; and if they
 "were jealous of him, restless under him, and ready to
 "rise against him, he gave them sufficient Cause. He
 "was under no Hardship nor Necessity, but what he cre-
 "ated to himself; nor did his People withdraw their Af-
 "fections from him, till he had withdrawn his Right
 "to those Affections. Those, who have used you ill, will
 "never forgive you; and it is no new Thing wantonly
 "to make an Enemy, and then to calumniate and destroy
 "him for being so.

"When People, through continual ill Usage, grow
 "weary of their present ill Condition. They will be so
 "far from being frightened with a Change, that they
 "will wish for one; and instead of terrifying them, by
 "threatening them with one, you do but please them;
 "even in Instances, where they have no Reason to be
 "pleased. Make them happy and they will dread any
 "Change; but while they are ill used, They will not
 "fear the worst. The Authors of publick Misery and
 "Plunder may seek their only safety in general Desola-
 "tions; but to the People nothing can be worse than
 "Ruin, from what Hand soever it comes. A Protestant
 "Murderer kills as sure as a Popish one; and an Oppressor is
 "an Oppressor, to whatever Church he belongs. The
 "Sword and the Gun are of every Church, and so are
 "the Instruments of Oppression. The late Directors were
 "all staunch Protestants; and Cromwell had a violent
 "Aversion to Popery.

"We are doubtless under great Necessities, in our pre-
 "sent Circumstances; but to increase them, in order to
 "cure them, would be a preposterous Remedy, worthy
 "only of Them, who brought them upon us; and
 "who, if they had any common Shame in them, would
 "conceal, as far as they could, under Silence, the heavy
 "Evils, which, though they lie upon every Man's
 "Shoulders, yet lie only at the Doors of a few. The
 "Plea of Necessity, if it can be taken, will justify
 "any Mischief, and the worst Mischief. Private Ne-
 "cessity makes Men Thieves and Robbers; but publick
 "Necessity requires that Robbers of all Sizes should be
 "hang'd. Publick Necessity therefore, and the Necessity
 "of such pedant Politicians are different and opposite
 "Things. There is no doubt, but Men, guilty of great
 "Crimes, would be glad of an enormous Power to pro-
 "tect them in the greatest; and then tell us there is a
 "Necessity for it. Those, against whom Justice is arm'd,
 "will ever talk thus, and ever think it necessary to dis-
 "arm her. But whatever sincere Services they may
 "mean to themselves by it, they can mean none to his
 "Majesty, who would be undone with his Subjects by
 "such treacherous and ruinous Services; and therefore
 "it is fit that Mankind should know, and they themselves
 "should know, that his Majesty can and will be defended
 "against them and their Pretender, without standing
 "Armies, which would make him formidable only to his
 "People and contemptible to his Foes, who take justly
 "the Measure of his Power from his Credit with his
 "Subjects.

From my own Chambers.

MR. Walsingham, at the Conclusion of his Paper
 of last Week, takes Notice of my Denial of a
 Matter of Fact, which I have desired Him to prove; I do
 still deny that Matter of Fact, and again defy Him to
 prove it. The Gentleman there traduced was that whole
 Morning in Company with many Persons of Honour,
 who can attest the Falseness of that Charge. I must there-
 fore insist upon it, that this virtuous Writer will be
 pleased to name the Jurymen, with whom that Conver-
 sation was held, as well as the Persons of undoubted Cre-
 dit, from whom He had his Information; unless He will
 be content to pass for the Inventor or Forger of the Story.
 Thus far He may certainly go with Safety; but I must
 agree with Him that it may not be safe, at this Time,
 to publish his Affidavits concerning that Affair; and I
 will venture to add, that I much doubt whether a pro-
 per Time will ever come, when such a Procedure may be
 quite safe, whilst those Laws are in Force, which inflict
 Penalties upon corrupt and wilful Perjury.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Jan. 18. The Marquess de Fenelon, Embassa-
 dor of France, is observed to be more than ordinarily
 busy at this Time with the principal Members of the
 Republick; which makes us doubtful, whether the Ac-
 cession so often mentioned will take Place this Session of
 the States of Holland, upon whose Resolution That of
 the other Provinces does in a great Measure depend. For
 after all, their High-Mightinesses are very desirous of
 keeping up a good Understanding with the Court of
 France; if it can be done without Prejudice to their own
 Interests.

As on the other Hand, France is endeavouring to se-
 cure different Powers in her Interests one after another,
 by Careless and Promises, and even by Money; we should
 not be surpris'd to hear, that she had gained over the
 King of Prussia at this Juncture; for so long as that
 Prince is embroiled with the King of Great Britain,
 one would think it an easy Matter to intill into him a
 wrong Idea of a Treaty, wherein his Britannick Majesty
 is the principal contracting Party; especially, if his
 Prussian Majesty loves Money to the Degree that some
 would make us believe.

LONDON, February 5.

On Saturday last Mr. Franklin moved by his Coun-
 cil, that the Verdict given against him might be set
 aside, and after having pleaded very learnedly for two
 Hours, Mr. Attorney General desired till Tuesday to an-
 swer; when the Council for the King gave their Rea-
 sons for confirming the Verdict, and Mr. Franklin's Coun-
 cil desired till Thursday to make a Reply; which was
 granted by the Court.

Thursday Mr. Franklin's Counsel answer'd the Ob-
 jections, &c. made by the Attorney and Solicitor-General
 on Tuesday last; and after several long Arguments on
 both Sides, the Court took till Monday next to give
 their Opinion.

On Saturday Morning the twelve Judges met at the
 Exchequer Chamber at Westminster, and chose their
 Circuits for the Lent Assizes, as follows, viz.

<i>Norfolk Circuit.</i>	<i>Midland Circuit.</i>
Lord Raymond,	Mr. Justice Page,
Mr. Baron Comyns.	Mr. Justice Price.
<i>Hone Circuit.</i>	<i>Western Circuit.</i>
Lord Chief Justice Eyre,	Mr. Justice Probyn,
Mr. Baron Thomson.	Mr. Justice Lee.
<i>Oxford Circuit.</i>	<i>Northern Circuit.</i>
Lord Ch. Baron Reynolds.	Mr. Justice Denton.
Mr. Just. Fortescue Aland.	Mr. Baron Carter.

Yesterday Sennight a Clergyman was brought up to
 the Court of King's Bench, on an Indictment for an
 Assault, with an Intent to commit a Rape, and pleaded
 guilty thereto; and is to be brought up again in a few
 Days to receive Sentence. This is a very proper Chap-
 lain for the Informing Constables.

On Monday last Dr. Hare, Bishop of Chichester,
 preach'd before the House of Lords, of whom were pre-
 sent the Lord Chancellor and Lord Onslow, the Bishops
 of Peterborough, Lincoln, Litchfield and Coventry, St.
 David's, and Rochester; the Text was the 24th Chap-
 ter of Proverbs, Verse 21, *My Son fear thou the Lord
 and the King, and meddle not with them that are given
 to change.* From which the Bishop preached a most ex-
 traordinary Sermon, in which he vindicated the King's
 Honour and Sincerity in his Concessions to the Parlia-
 ment, and made several very just Remarks; also pleaded
 strongly for the keeping up the Day.

The same Day the Rev. Dr. Alured Clarke preach'd
 before the Hon. House of Commons at St. Margaret's
 Westminster on the same Occasion, from Psalm 78, and
 the latter Part of the 8th Verse. *A Generation that set
 not their Hearts aright, and whose Spirits were not sted-
 fast with God.*

Monday Night a Committee of Council was held at
 the Cockpit, Whitehall, upon several Bills that were
 transmitted from Ireland; and some of them are ordered
 to be sent back again, to be enacted into Laws.

Next Week the Corpse of the late Count Bothmar,
 which is embalmed, will be sent over to Holland, in
 order to be carried to Hanover, to be interr'd there
 amongst his Ancestors.

We hear that the said Count has by his Will left all
 his Personal Estate to his Daughter, which is valued at
 50,000*l.*

Yesterday Sennight John Tapper was committed to
 Newgate for the Murder of Joseph Cannon, by stabbing
 him into the Belly with a Penknife, the Coroner's In-
 quest having brought it in Willful Murder.

On Tuesday last a large Basket with a clean Napkin
 over it was laid at a Door in Tavestock-street, Covent-
 Garden; a Label was ty'd to it, on which were wrote
 these Words:

Take me in, and use me well;

For near this Place my D.d. does dwell.

The People of the House were a little alarmed at this
 Affair, especially when they perceived there was some-
 thing alive within it; the Basket was carried from Door
 to Door, and the Overseers and other Officers of the Pa-
 rish were sent for, but none of them cared to look into
 it, fearing it was a Child, left to be provided for; 'till
 at last a Person, more bold than the rest, look'd into
 it, and found a Dog almost famished with Hunger.

Yesterday Sennight Sir Philip York, his Majesty's At-
 torney General, received a Letter by the Penny Post, dat-
 ed two Days before, and signed A. B. C. demanding
 300 Guineas to be put at a Place therein specified, and
 threatening, in Case of Failure, his House should be set
 on Fire in less than 24 Hours after, and that he himself
 should not long survive it.

His Majesty has since, in order to bring the Offend-
 er to Justice, promised his most Gracious Pardon to any
 one concerned, who shall discover his Accomplice; and
 as a farther Encouragement, his Majesty has been pleas-
 ed to offer a Reward of 500*l.* to any one concerned
 on the above Condition; or to any other Person who shall
 apprehend any of the Persons concerned, to be paid im-
 mediately after Conviction out of his Majesty's Exchequer.

On Sunday in the Evening two Domesticicks belonging
 to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, arrived from
 the Hague at his Lordship's House in St. James's Square,
 to give the necessary Orders for his Reception, his
 Lordship being expected from thence about the Middle
 of next Week.

Wednesday was held a General Court of the South-
 Sea Company, for laying before them the Accounts or-
 dered at the last Meeting.

Sir John Eyles acquainted the Court, that their Di-
 rectors had carefully examined the Accounts, and that
 they all agreed they were exactly right.

Mr. Heathcote (who was in the Direction) said, that

he would have had the Court of Directors examined into
 their Letters and Advices from abroad, to see that the
 Entries in their Books were right; but they declining
 to go into that Method, he protested against their Proceed-
 ings, and acquainted them that he would disqualify him-
 self after this Court; and concluded with moving that
 a Committee might be appointed to examine the Ac-
 counts.

Sir John Lade spoke next, and took Notice, that
 tho' these Accounts were said to be very exact, yet there
 must be some Doubt concerning them, by the Difference
 between the Price of the Stock and the Annuities. He
 then said that he had looked over the Account published
 in the Daily Journal on Saturday last, and most of the
 Articles therein to his Knowledge were true, and won-
 dered there should be any Bonds out-standing. He
 therefore was of Opinion there should be a Committee
 of Inquiry.

Sir John Eyles upon this said they had prepared an
 Account of their extraordinary Receipts and Payments,
 which was afterwards read.

Mr. Weymouth got up, and was for having the
 Court rest satisfied with the Accounts, as laid before
 them by the Directors.

Mr. Woodford then, among other Things, proposed,
 that the Bonds, which might be in their Calibre's Hands
 should be cancelled, and that no new Bonds should be
 coined without the Consent of a General Court; but
 did not desire a Resolution should be formed immedi-
 ately thereon, but hoped the Sub-Governor and Gentle-
 men in the Direction would consider what might be ad-
 visable to ease them of the Load of near two Millions
 in Bonds, and moved to adjourn for a Fortnight; which
 Motion was supported by other Gentlemen.

Sir John Eyles strenuously opposed the Proposal of de-
 priving the Directors of the Use of the Seal. He ac-
 quainted the Court that there were 600,000*l.* in Bonds
 locked up, and was for putting off the Question for a
 particular Adjournment, for that by their Charter an
 Half Yearly Court was to be held in March, when Gen-
 tlemen might enter into the Consideration of these Matters.

After some Debate, it was agreed to adjourn to March,
 to consider the State of their Bonds. Then the Court
 broke up.

Dead. Last Week dy'd at her Seat in Cheshire, the
 Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, Wife of Seymour Cholmond-
 ley, Esq; and Sister to the present Earl of Ashburnham.
 —Last Sunday Morning dy'd suddenly, James Reynardson,
 Esq; one of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners to his
 Majesty. —Last Sunday died at New Windsor in Berks,
 Miss Abigail Bendon, an Heiress of 12000*l.* Fortune.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 101 5 8ths. South Sea
 Annuity 110 5 8ths. Bank 149 3 qrs. India 178 1 qr.
 Blanks 7 l. 6 s. 6 d. 20 l. Prizes 19 l. 10 s. 6 d.

To be LETT,

At the GORE near KENSINGTON,
 A HOUSE unfurnished, with Four Rooms on
 a Floor, situate on the Side of Mr. Wise's Grounds, commonly cal-
 led Brompton Park, with a Kitchen, Stable, Gardens and other Con-
 veniences. Enquire at Mr. Ward's at the black Peruke near Ivy
 Bridge in the Strand.

WINES Sold, Neat as Imported,

By EDMUND MEYRICK

At the WINE-VAULTS, next Door to WAGHORN'S
 Coffee-House by the Parliament Stairs in Old Palace-
 Yard, Westminster.

	s. d.		s. d.
Red Port at	5 6	White Lisbon at	5 4
White Port	5 0	Anadcas	5 4
Mountains	5 4	Sherry	5 4
Methuen	5 6	Canary	5 4

Pipes and Hogheads at the lowest Prices.

N. B. By Letter directed from any Part of the City of London
 or Places adjacent, Country Towns or Villages in England, Person
 may be supply'd with any Quantity they please, equally the same a
 present themselves, having Porters to carry it out.

If you have not BOTTLES to return, to pay for Quarts 2 s. per
 Dozen, and for Pints 1 s. 8 d. At any Time on the Return of the
 like Quantity as you pay for, the Money shall be return'd.

At the said Place may be had right Canary Filtering Stones to
 clarify Water, at reasonable Prices.

The LETTER mark'd [F] came to Hand in
 Time; the Author of which is desired to make himself known, that
 the Gentleman to whom it was directed may return him Thanks for
 his Kindness. He will be at George's Coffee-house near St. James's
 from Two till Three o'Clock on Saturday the 9th Inst.

STOLEN

Out of the Gardens at Sutton-Court, the 21st or 22d of this Instant
 January, 1731-2, in the Parish of Chiswick in the County of
 Middlesex,

Two large, Lead FLOWER POTS, gilt. If
 any Person can give Information, so that they may be had again, or
 the Person that stole them, so that they are convicted thereof, shall
 receive Ten Guineas of Charles Barnard at Sutton-Court; or if any
 Person concerned in the stealing of them, will give Information of
 any of the Accomplices, so that he or they may be convicted thereof,
 shall receive ten Guineas and their Pardon.

This Day is Published, (Price Six-pence)

TWO SERMONS ON CHARITY OF TEMPER
 AND ASSISTANCE, preach'd at Great Yarmouth; one on the 5th of
 November last, the other a Charity Sermon. By THO. MACRO,
 D. D. Minister of Yarmouth. Published at the Request of the Cor-
 poration. Printed for William Parker, at the King's Head in St.
 Paul's Church-yard. Where may be had,

A SERMON preach'd before the Master Wardens and Company
 of Apothecaries in London, 23d of September last. By T. CURTIS,
 Rector of Wrotham in Kent. Price 6d.

Published at their special Request.

A very fine Parcel of White, Mottled, Ash, Lamon,
 Junquil, Rustard and Grey CANARY BIRDS, very fine for Song,
 and for Breeding, a mighty fine, small, green Parrot that talks very
 fine, Scarlet Nightingales, Amadavats, and other Birds from the East
 Indies, small, green Parrots with red Heads, a Linnet that sings the
 Wood Lark Song, and a fine Wood Lark, white Turtle Doves now
 in Breeding, a large, green Parrot from the Main, that sings and
 talks very fine, fine Song Thrush, a whistling Bhlfinch; several very
 fine Parrots 10*l.* be sold at the Sign of the Black Lion and Parrot in
 White Hart Yard, near Drury-Lane, London.